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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/932,060	08/17/2001	Joseph Gubernick	2870/536	5059

7590

12/17/2003

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Melville, NY 11747

EXAMINER

DOAN, ROBYN KIEU

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3732

DATE MAILED: 12/17/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/932,060

Applicant(s)

GUBERNICK, JOSEPH

Examiner

Robyn Doan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) 29 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's response filed 11/21/2003 has been acknowledged; however, arguments have not been found to be persuasive, therefore, claims 1-28 are rejected under the same ground rejection as set forth in the final office action mailed 06/02/2003. Applicant is advised to file a declaration under 37 C.F.R 1.132 to show in ALL CASES the final product of the extruding process being totally different from the final product of the pressing product; it is noted that the claims in the instant application are subjected to article claims, therefore, in order to give them any patentable weight, Applicant must show the evidences of the differences in the final product of the extruded powders and the pressed powders. Showing the differences in the intermediate process of making extruded powders vs. pressed powders as stating in the remarks filed 11/21/2003 is given no patentable weight. It is also noted that Applicant must show the differences in the final product of extruded powders have some criticalities to the present invention that was disclosed in the original disclosure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-2, 6-7, 11-12, 15 and 17-19 and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Israel et al.

With regard to claims 1-2, Israel et al discloses a case (figs. 1-2) comprising a surface (28) having one or more grooves (recess 26 fig. 1), openings toward the tops of one or more grooves and at least one cosmetic powder (40) disposing in the groove. The method used to form the powders by extruding is given no patentable weight. In regard to claims 6-7, the grooves being integrally made with the surface (28), the method used to form the grooves by molding with the surface or by cutting into the surface is given no patentable weight. In regard to claims 11-12, Israel et al shows one of the grooves being closed at both ends (at 26 fig. 1) and one divider (top surface 28 between groove 24 and groove 26) adapting to separate the extruded powders. In regard to claims 15, 17-19, the cross sectional shape of each groove matching the cross sectional shape of the extruded powders, wherein the cross sectional shape of the grooves being rectangular (fig. 1); the case further having a surface comprising a section without grooves (at 22), this section holding a mirror (22). In regard to claims 26-28, the case also having a cover (14) being hinged to the surface.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Israel et al.

With regard to claims 10 and 16, Israel et al discloses a case comprising all the claimed limitations in claim 1 as discussed above except for one or more grooves being opened at one or more ends of the grooves and the cross sectional shapes of the grooves being not all the same. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to construct the one or more grooves being opened at one or more ends of the grooves and the cross sectional shapes of the grooves being not all the same, since such modifications would have involved a mere change in the shape of the components.

Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Israel et al in view of von Kleinsorgen.

With regard to claims 3-5, Israel et al discloses a case comprising all the claimed limitations in claim 1 as discussed above except for the powders being not all the same color and chemical composition and forty percent or more of each powder rises above the surface. Von Kleinsorgen discloses a cosmetic stick (fig. 1) comprising at least two powders (12, 13) being not all the same color and chemical composition (col. 4, lines 19-22) and wherein the powder of each chemical composition being arranged in section (fig. 1), each section holding one chemical composition. It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the

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particular powder as taught by von Kleinsorgen into the case of Israel for the purpose of providing a plurality different colors.

Claims 8-9 and 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Israel et al in view of Schefer.

With regard to claims 13-14, Israel et al discloses a case comprising all the claimed limitations in claim 1 as discussed above except for a portion of the powders or forty percent or more of the powders rises above the surface, one or more restraints that inhibiting the powders from coming out of the grooves and wherein the grooves openings being slightly smaller than the extruded powders. Schefer discloses a cosmetic compact case (fig. 6) comprising a surface (30) having a plurality of grooves, a portion of cosmetic powder (24) rises above the surface (fig. 6), the case further having one restraint (22). It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the restraint as taught by Schefer into the case of Israel et al for the purpose of inhibiting the powders from coming out of the grooves and it would also have been an obvious matter to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct wherein the grooves openings being slightly smaller than the powders, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art and it would also have been an obvious matter to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct forty percent or more of each powder rises

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above the surface, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art.

Claims 20-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Israel in view of Gueret.

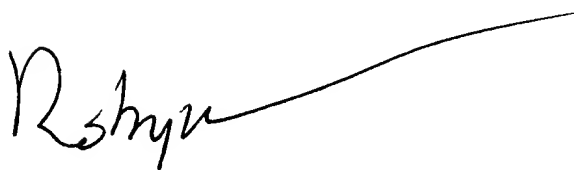
With regard to claims 20-25, Israel et al discloses a case comprising all the claimed limitations in claim 1 as discussed above except for an outer container having a section holding a mirror and a cover being hinged to the outer container. Gueret discloses a cosmetic compact case (fig. 1) comprising an outer container (1) having a cover (c) being hinged to the container (13) and a mirror (14). It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the outer container as taught by Gueret into the case of Israel et al for the reusable purpose.

Claim 29 is allowable over prior art.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robyn Doan whose telephone number is (703) 306-9182. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 9:30-7:00; alternate Mondays off.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0858.



Robyn Kieu Doan

Examiner

December 12, 2003



KEVIN SHAVER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700